

THE ROHILLA BANDIT.

In the central part of Asia, there is a mountainous district which extends in length from Seaward and Bjure to the town of Sia in Bukarest; and in breadth from Hussia to Cabul. This territory is termed Rohiland, and is inhabited by the Rohillars, or Highlanders of India, a people at one time numerous, and powerful. Rohiland was conquered by the English, and its chief slain in battle, a cession of the territory was afterward made to the Nawab of Oude. The most revolting period in the history of British is that in which the Sujah ud Dowlah exercised his tyrannical and sanguinary despotism over this ill-fated country. The Rohillars were afterward taken away from Oude, and allowed to some extent the privilege of governing themselves. They have always been remarkable for their insubordination and violence, which are favored by the nature of the place. An immense forest stretched along the east, south, and northern frontiers, affording every opportunity for the exercise of the pillaging propensities of the inhabitants.

The cruelties inflicted on the people were more than they could bear, and many of them fled to the forest, where they could roam in freedom unmolested by their foes. One of the insurgents acquired a great notoriety for his many brave acts. On account of an insult received from the government, he retired to his place of concealment in the woods, from which, with a number of other robbers he had collected, he emerged to ravage the surrounding country. Like the banditti of Italy their depredations were confined to the more wealthy classes, and the contributions which he extracted from the rich were principally employed in relieving the wants of the poor. It happened that one day, while he was rambling alone through the woods, (his men being absent on an expedition,) he perceived two boys approaching him, followed at a short distance by their ayahs, or governesses. He concealed himself among the bushes until they came nearer, when by their clothing he recognized them to be of a superior rank, and therefore expected a high ransom for their liberation. As soon as they came sufficiently near, he seized upon them before it was possible to escape, and holding them between his knees, threatened the nurses that if they approached him, he would instantly destroy the infants.

It was in vain they promised, menaced, and expostulated, all did not move him; but taking the terrified children each by the hand, he dragged them to his retreat, leaving to the women the task of communicating to the parents the disaster which had befallen their children. The Rohilla soon after met a shepherd, and compelled him to carry a note to the town of Hussia, the place from which the boys had come, stating the price of their ransom at 100 rupees, and a long tailed horse. As the night was fast coming on, no answer was to be expected until the succeeding morning, he therefore kindled a fire and roasted some venison, with which and brown bread he regaled his infant prisoners. Their terror and alarm took from them all desire to partake of this frugal repast, which when the bandit perceived, he made a bed of some dried leaves, on which they sank into a tranquil slumber, as though nothing material had occurred. To this desperate measure the Rohilla had been incited by grievous wrongs which he had suffered, and was unable to redress.

The next morning they were awakened by the deep tones of the robber conversing with a person who was recognized as the shepherd. He had returned with the stipulated ransom, but the robber entertained suspicions that he was not alone, and therefore commanded him to lay the money on the ground, and retire to a distance until it should be taken up. The prisoners were then brought forward and given in charge of the shepherd, who was rewarded for his diligence with a small piece of money. The horse was conveyed to a neighboring cottage, the owner of which was engaged for a stipulated compensation to take care of the animal until it should be wanted. This Rohilla committed a great number of robberies, and as he had never murdered any person, or oppressed the poor, he was regarded with great respect by the peasants, who were always willing to aid him in every respect. At length he was captured in endeavoring to rob a British officer; while in the very act of despoiling the officer, two soldiers, who were looking on, came cautiously up and seized him.

In the shades of the forest, the Rohilla robber had lurked for more than seven years, and though the Government had offered 1000 rupees for his apprehension, none were found bold enough to meet him in combat. The Rohilla insurgents are always faithful to each other, and acknowledge no police or government other than their own will. Stealing is their profession, and no opportunity is permitted to pass without being improved, the more especially when there any long tailed horses within their reach. With their faults and vices they were not destitute of some redeeming qualities.

VILLAGE AND VIRTUE.—Lacan, among many good things, says, "Villany that is vigilant, will be an overmatch for virtue number on her post; and hence it had cause has often triumphed over; for the partizans of the that their cause will do Dear Sir, give every thing whether Free, expect every thing and gold, expect every thing and the regaining from them."

CONTENTMENT.—Men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess; and to fix their attention on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater privations. The real pleasures and conveniences of life lie in a narrow compass. It is true, none can be called properly rich, who have not more than they want. But a superfluity of wealth by no means increases our happiness. The enjoyments of riches are experienced in their most genuine state, by those persons who are placed by Providence, in the middle rank of life; and this arises from the habits they acquire of frugality and economy. Persons of a higher rank frequently live in a kind of splendid poverty, and are perpetually in want, because, instead of being satisfied with the pleasures of life, they endeavor to outvie one another in show and appearance. Men of sense have at all times beheld with a great deal of mirth, this silly game that is continually playing, and by contracting their desires, enjoy all that secret satisfaction which others are always in quest of. The truth is, this ridiculous chase after imaginary pleasures, cannot be sufficiently exposed, as it is frequently the cause of poverty, misfortune and ruin. Let a man's estate be what it may, he is a poor man if he does not live within it. In short, content is equivalent to wealth, and luxury to poverty; or, to give the thought a more agreeable turn, "Content is natural wealth," says Socrates; to which we may add "Luxury is an artificial poverty." An excellent saying of Bion, the philosopher, may be recommended to the consideration of those who are always hunting after superfluous and imaginary enjoyments, and will not be at the trouble of contracting their desires, namely, "That no man has so much care, as he who seeks after the most happiness."

There is a conscience of the head as well as of the heart, and in old age we feel as much remorse, as if we have wasted our natural talents, as if we had perverted our natural virtues. The profound and excellent satisfaction with which a man who feels that he has not lived in vain—that he has entailed on the world an heirloom of instruction or delight—looks back upon departed struggles, is one of the happiest emotions of which the conscience can be capable. What, indeed, are the petty faults we commit as individuals, affecting but a narrow circle, ceasing with our own life, to the incalculable and everlasting good we may produce as public men; by one book or by one law. Depend upon it, that the Almighty, who sums up all the good and all the evil done by his creatures, in a just balance, will not judge the beneficiaries of the world with the same severity as those drones of society who have no great services to show in the eternal ledgers as a set-off to the indulgence of their small vices.

When abroad, men appear to the best advantage; but when at home, their minds are in a perfect undress deshabille. The world is a theatre, on which they act a part; but behind the scenes they may be seen in their proper persons, without any studied appearance: our domestic behaviour is, therefore, the main test of our virtue and good nature. Our good and ill breeding is chiefly seen abroad; our good and ill nature at home.

The plant whose mystic properties are most potent in discovering the sincerity of lovers, is the St. John's Wort, and is thus introduced in a quaint little poem from the German:

"The young maid stole through the cottage door,
And blushed as she sought the plant of power,
'Thou silver glow worm of lend me thy light,
I must gather the mystic St. John's Wort to-night.
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide
If this coming year shall make me a bride.
And the glow worm came
With its silver frame,
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John,
And soon had the young maid her love not tied."

With noiseless tread
To her chamber she sped,
Where the spectral moon her white beams shed;
'Flow! here, flow here, thou plant of power,
To deck the young bride in her bridal power!
But it dropped its head that plant of power,
And it died the mute death of the voiceless flower,
And a withered leaf on the ground it lay,
More fit for a burial than a bridal day.

And when a year was passed away,
All pale on her bier the young maid lay,
And the glow worm came
With its silver frame,
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John,
And now closed the cold grave o'er the maid's cold clay.

In Hone's Every Day Book, a valuable repository of curious matters, from which extracts are taken, there are descriptions of many other observances peculiar to the day.

THE FASHIONS.
A CHAPTER FOR THE ENQUIRER.
The London Times contains a letter from St. Petersburg to a friend of the writer in London, giving the details of an incident somewhat laughable, though, perhaps, not wanting in gravity of consequence. It is stated, that some years since, His Majesty, the great autocrat of all the Russias, issued an ordinance against "the adoption of gaiters or French breeches," by his subjects. Two young noblemen, who had just returned from the tour of Europe in November, presented themselves to pay their homage to the Emperor. One of them had a beard which displeased him exceedingly. The other was more unfortunate, his face being adorned after the fashion of the English Charles I. He wore mustaches, and an imperial tuft on his chin. This was too much for the Emperor. He rushed upon the offender, seized him by the tuft, and shook him violently by it, nor released him till he had torn a part of it by the roots from the young man's face. The young nobleman, smarting under bodily pain, and a sense of the indignity, retired with his friend, and both demanded passports to withdraw from the empire, but both were refused, and compelled to live in retirement on their estates near Moscow.

How fortunate for the young gentlemen of our country, who cultivate, at great expense of time and labor, the tufts which adorn their chins, and make them resemble gods to more than human beings, that we have no autocrat to pluck out those no tre Beauties by the roots!—*Satanstoe Courier.*

CLEANLINESS.—Keeping the body clean is of great importance, since more than one-half what we eat and drink is evacuated by perspiration, and if the skin is not kept clean the pores are stopped, and perspiration consequently prevented, to the great injury of health. It is highly necessary to the health and cheerfulness of children; for when it is neglected, they grow pale, meagre, and squalid, and subject to several loathsome and troublesome diseases. Washing the hands, face, mouth and feet, and occasionally the whole body, conduces to health and ease, and tends to prevent colds, rheumatism, cramps, the palsy, the itch, the toothache, and many other maladies. Attention to cleanliness of body would also lead to cleanliness in regard to clothes, victuals, apartments, beds, and furniture. A knowledge of the mephitic gasses, of the necessity of pure atmospheric air to health and vigor, and of the means by which infection is produced and communicated, would lead persons to see the propriety of frequently opening doors and windows to dissipate consumed air, and to admit the refreshing breeze; of sweeping cobwebs from the corners and ceiling of the room, and of removing dust, straw, or filth of any kind which is offensive to the smell, and in which infection might be deposited. By such attention, fevers and other malignant disorders might be prevented, vigor, health and serenity promoted, and the whole dwelling and its inmates present an air of cheerfulness and comfort, and become the seat of domestic felicity.—*Dick's Essays.*

STUDY AND SLEEP.—Mr. Combe says that nature has allotted the darkness of the night for repose, and the restoration by sleep, of the exhausted energies of the body and mind. If study or composition be ardently engaged in, toward that period of the day, the increased action in the brain which always accompanies activity of mind, requires a long time to subside; and if the individual be of irritable habit he will be sleepless for hours, or tormented with unpleasant dreams. If, nevertheless, the practice be continued, the want of refreshing repose will ultimately produce a state of irritability of the nervous system approaching insanity. It is therefore of great advantage to engage in severe studies early in the day, and devote two or three hours preceding bed time to light reading, music, or amusing conversation.

CHARGES OF MARRIAGE.—When people talk of the expenses of a marriage establishment, they seem to forget the fact, that there is no housekeeper equal to a wife. She is a man's best and most faithful steward; and unless she have expensive tastes, or habits of extravagance, will make a pound go farther than five could do with a bachelor. I lately saw a case in point. A gentleman who, from mistaken motives of prudence, declines to change his condition, made lately, at my request, an abstract from his household expenditure for a year, and it exceeded considerably the outlay, for the same period, of another friend who is married, and who in like manner, furnished me with data I required. I may add, that both parties move in the same rank of life, and live in a manner becoming their condition. Men are proverbially bad managers—and even admitting that their domestics are faithful, still the motive for economy is wanting, and without a motive nothing effectual can be accomplished in this or in any other matter.

HYDROPHOBIA.
The Liverpool Mercury has the following:—"We are indebted to M. Coster, French physician, for the following valuable discovery as a preventive to hydrophobia. Take two table spoonful of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half a pint of water; with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks, the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite."

A KENTUCKY NEGRO.—The negroes of this state are actually the happiest part of the community—one hears them whistling and singing in every direction, and they seem also to have an abundance of leisure—they are also at very little pains to restrain their conversation or bearing in the presence of the whites. "By do debil, Sam!" I heard one of them say to another in Lexington, "fo' a nigger, if you isn't de meaneest man I eber did see—wherebet I meet a nigger I spec to find a gemman, but, by Golly! if you isn't as mean as a white man."

LOUISIANA CROPS.—The New Orleans Courier says: "Abundant as last year's cotton crop turned out, we are assured that this year will exceed it in quality and quantity, should nothing unusual happen before November. A planter on Red river, who made eight hundred bales last year, calculates on one thousand at least this fall. The sugar cane also bids fair to reward the planter. So that times will be brisk enough among us next winter, could all hands get clear of their debts."

PLEASURE.—Pleasure is like a cordial—a little is not injurious, but too much destroys.

DELAYED JUSTICE.

An instance has just occurred at the West which strongly shows the truth of the adage, that justice, though slow, is sure. Patrick Connolly, was a few days since, arrested at Buffalo, as a fugitive from justice under very singular circumstances, which are stated as follows, in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

In 1836, a gentleman of this city was returning from a business tour in the west, and while tarrying at a tavern in Toledo, his trunk was rifled of \$3,650 dollars, part of which were in post notes on a Detroit bank. At the time of the robbery, suspicion fell heavily upon a porter employed at the tavern, and brother to the lad now in custody. So incensed were the Toledo people at the audacity of the thief, that they took the fellow to the river, where he was docked several times, but to no purpose—he persisted in his innocence, and was allowed to depart.

A gentleman who lodged in the room with the Buffalo merchant, was also suspected. No subsequent act, however, confirmed this conjecture, but, on the contrary, from what has transpired, within a few months, the accusation must have been totally unfounded. The person who lost the money made every exertion to ferret out the thief, but in vain, and it was given up for lost. After a lapse of two years, an occurrence took place which threw some light upon the matter and again renewed the hope that the robber would be detected. It seems that the money was actually stolen by the porter, taken home to his father's house, and buried several months—then, and then, a suspicion put at rest, the old man began to purchase land with the avails of his son's misquity. An 80 acre tract was bought, and all the installments paid except one hundred dollars.

This was just previous to the suspension of the banks. At this time the father had left for the seaboard, preparatory to taking passage for Ireland, whither he was going for the other members of the family. One of the sons, apprehensive that the bills would depreciate in value, went to the owner of the land, and although the last payment was not due for months, tendered the balance on the original bank, provided it would be taken at par. This was acceded to, and the amount paid over. The circumstances and peculiarity of the transaction created a suspicion in the mind of the land holder, which induced him to fathom the matter, and he became satisfied that these persons were in possession of the \$3,650.

Information was immediately given to the authorities, which resulted in finding indentures for the whole family, even to the aged mother, who is now in the penitentiary for an attempt to aid her son to escape from prison. The immediate cause which led to the indictment of the brother now in this city, was the finding of \$300 dollars in coin upon him, which he had stolen from his father, and which if supposed to be a portion of that stolen from the Buffalo man. Connolly was committed to prison, there to await the requisition of the Governor of Michigan.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—A letter from Austin Texas, in the Norfolk Beacon, under the date of June 1, says:

Our town, and in fact the business of the whole country, is very dull, from the continued depreciation of our currency. It is getting worse and worse, and is now comparatively worthless. I am getting heartily tired of drawing out my existence where no prospect is to be seen of a better state of affairs. I have just returned from a very pleasant trip to Texas, of two weeks duration, in company with a volunteer corps of this city. We were ordered over to suppress a mutiny in the regular army, which was easily accomplished. Although I have been in Texas nearly four years, this was my first visit to that city, which since its first foundation, in the early part of the seventeenth century, I think, has been one continued scene of blood and slaughter, and which is sacred as the resting place of Milam, Travis, Bowie, and Crockett. It is an old Spanish town, situated on the Rio San Antonio, two miles from its head. The houses are of a soft kind of stone, one story high, all of which are in a bad state of repair; the streets run at right angles, four of which lead into the public square in the centre of the town. An old church, of the same material as the surrounding houses, stands in the square. This square was the position occupied by Cos in 1835, when the town was taken by Milam by storm. It was defended by a piece of cannon placed at the entrance of each of the streets, while the church and neighboring houses were covered with the enemy. The Americans gained possession of the houses contiguous to the square by means of ditches dug across the streets, from which for three days a continual fight was kept up, but the advantage of position and numbers on the side of the Mexicans, was no barrier to the indomitable spirit of Milam and his men, who compelled them to surrender. The Alamo is famous as the place where a handful of Americans successfully baffled a large force for a length of time, under the command of Santa Anna, and when it did fall, fell as the strong man, and the bones of the flower of the army lay before its walls.

FACILITY OF TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.—Our friend W. M. Andrews, who came passenger in the Britannia, has made a rapid tour from Malta to this city. He left that island on the evening of the 15th of June, and since that period has visited Naples, Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Massella, passed over land 600 miles to Paris, from thence to Havre, crossing over to London, and from thence, in the Britannia, to this city, via Halifax. All this he accomplished in the short space of thirty-two days—and time enough being allowed to see all that was necessary to be seen at the different cities.—*Boston Gaz.*

FURS.—We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that twelve Mackinac coats belonging to the American Fur Company, arrived at that city on the 17th from the Far West, loaded with robes and skins to the value of about \$70,000.

M. Salvany, in his report to the French Chambers on steam navigation, says that Great Britain possesses 740 steamboats, of various powers, of a force in all of 64,700 horses, in addition to seventy steamers belonging to the Royal Navy.

We rather think that the Democrats have profited most by the presentation of the Coon to the Tip club at Nashville. They at least have lots of sport over it; and the Union enjoys it finally, while the Banner is evidently in the following execrable little poem is one of the several humorous things said of the Coon and his committos.—*Times.*

IMPROMPTU.
"Possess up a rom stup,
Cooney in a hollow." *Banner.*
Whiggies to the rescue!
Cooney in a cage,
Go it with the rash boys
Go it in a rage.

"Mum" is the word boy,
"Brag" is the game boy,
"Cooney" is the emblem
Of "Old Tip's" fame.

Go it then, for Cooney—
Cooney in a cage,
Go it with a pull, boys,
Go it in a rage. *Best!*

THE STANDARD. Besides the political matter, will also contain a summary of general news and miscellaneous reading. The first number will be issued on or before the 8th day of August. TERMS.—"The Democratic Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, and issued once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the date of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year, or three dollars after the expiration of the year. *D. F. PALMER.*
Georgetown, August 1, 1840.

GENERAL HARRISON'S VERRACITY.

In his letter to the Hon. Jos. L. Williams, dated May 28, 1840, published in the National Intelligencer, General Harrison says:

"All the connection which I have ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton county, (that which I suppose had been alluded to) is, that I requested the committee, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life.

Now see what he says in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, a short time afterwards, viz:

"I have no committee, fellow-citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend Major Gwynne to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer, one as well as another.

"But it seems that Major Gwynne was chairman of a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton county—When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynne. But it seems, when the answer was prepared, it was signed also by his colleagues of the county or city committee. Of all this I knew nothing—not in their capacity of committee, had they any thing to do with my letters."

In his letter the General says he "requested THE COMMITTEE, through its chairman, Maj. GWYNNE, to give the information sought for in some of the numerous letters I received." In his speech he says: "Of all this I knew nothing—not in their capacity of committee, HAD THEY ANY THING TO DO WITH MY LETTER!"

A proper candidate this for the party without principles!

The Harrison Almanac for 1841, by J. P. Griffin, New York, says:
"In 1793, Harrison fought the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, by which achievements the machinations of Tecumseh and the Prophet were defeated."

So much for the veracity of Harrison Almanacs. It is more probable, that in 1793 he was assisting John Adams to fight the Allen and Sedition Law battles.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.
Having purchased the Democratic Standard printing materials, the undersigned has made arrangements for its regular publication hereafter. When the proposals were first issued, another person contemplated publishing it. A delay of about two months has taken place in consequence his abandoning the project.

The Democratic Standard will be devoted to the dissemination of correct political information, to advocating the cause of equality of rights, and to the exposition of the deception and designs of federalism. Never, since the formation of our government, was there a greater necessity for an extensive circulation of political truths than at present. Although democracy must always be triumphant if rightly understood; yet if the wide spread misrepresentations of its opponents be not promptly exposed, experience proves that federalism may get a temporary ascendancy. But such ascendancy at the coming election would prove most ruinous to the country and dangerous to our liberty. The money power of the land, which has gradually grown up under exclusive privileges, since Alexander Hamilton's financial system was introduced, to its present giant strength, has assumed the office of supreme dictator, and threatens wide spread ruin if it will be disregarded. Encouraged by this state of affairs, foreign aristocrats and money lenders have demanded that the general government assume the debts of the different states and thus make the prudent and economical responsible for the debt of the imprudent and prodigal. But our democratic administration, sustained by a democratic Congress, has resisted this attempt to encroach upon the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the states. And to avoid a recurrence of such circumstances, it has been found necessary that the financial operations of government be conducted in strict conformity to the letter and intent of the Constitution; and, accordingly, the independent treasury bill has been passed as the only constitutional mode "for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue."

The most important questions now presented for the consideration and decision of the people are—Shall the President and Congress be sustained in the position taken? Shall the independent treasury system continue in force? or shall we have in its place United States Bank, through which foreigners may control all the business operations of the country, render our government subservient to their interests, and finally overthrow our free institutions and place a monarchy in their stead? Shall the democracy of Ohio be sustained in the endeavors to render the currency more sound and uniform, by making stockholders in banks responsible for their notes? or shall all restrictions be removed, and the country flooded with a currency as unsafe and worthless as abundant!

The Standard, besides the political matter, will also contain a summary of general news and miscellaneous reading. The first number will be issued on or before the 8th day of August. TERMS.—"The Democratic Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, and issued once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or within one month from the date of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year, or three dollars after the expiration of the year. *D. F. PALMER.*
Georgetown, August 1, 1840.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Brown County, at their next session, praying for a county road commencing at the County line of Brown and Highland; near John Bratten's tanyard, and running on the line of Scott and Bowlin a south easterly course so as to intersect the State road leading from Sandilist to Williamsburg at the east end of John Robbins' improvement.
July 30th, 1840. 1-4w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Brown and State of Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: One hundred and forty eight and one-half acres of land, be the same more or less, lying and being in Brown County Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone N. E. corner to G. Black; thence N. 234 poles to a white oak and stone; thence south, 64 degrees west, 105 poles, to a double white oak, corner to John Marshall's; thence south, 14 degrees west, 77 poles to a white oak in Thompson's original line; thence south 135-10 poles to a hickory and stone; thence north 77 degrees east, 113 poles, to the beginning.

Executed as the property of James M. Middleworth, at the suit of Noah Hite, against Abraham Middleworth and James M. Middleworth.—Valued at ten dollars per acre. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, August 4, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In Lot in North Georgetown Brown County Ohio, number one hundred and four (No. 104) with all the improvements thereon.—To be sold as the real estate of Tarpley Jones, at the suit of John R. Corns & John Tweed, against said Jones. Valued at one hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents. Terms cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, July 29th, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County Ohio, I will offer for sale, on Saturday the 19th day of September 1840, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In Lots in Georgetown Brown County Ohio, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 22, 23, & 24, in that part of said town south of Market Street, containing a one-story frame dwelling house & other improvements.—To be sold as the real estate of Thomas H. Linch at the suit of James Martin, against said Linch & others. Valued at one thousand dollars. Terms cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, 29th July, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et Le. fa. to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Brown and State of Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In Lot No. 68, in South Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, with all and singular the improvements thereon. Also all that part of In Lot No. 77 in South Georgetown, beginning at the North West corner of in lot No. 68; thence South 53 feet to J. T. Will's corner; thence South four poles; thence East 53 feet to the lot No. 68; thence north four poles to the beginning, be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of John Ralston at the suit of David Griffin & George Lackey against said Ralston. Valued at \$300. Terms cash.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, July 30, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Brown and State of Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 19th day of September 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: Three hundred acres of land, part of James Knox's survey No. 623 in Brown County Ohio; beginning at the line between North Corner of original survey, thence south 45 deg. E. 192 poles to a stone, north corner to George Hamilton's, Brown County, Ohio, S. 45 deg. W. 944 poles to a sugar tree & beech; thence N. 48 deg. W. 192 poles to a beech & sugar tree, corner to Stokely and in the line of Knox's survey, thence with said line passing the corner of John Rush & William Thompson to the beginning. To be sold as the property of Samuel Hannah at the suit of Archibald Liggett against said Hannah and Benjamin Applegate. Valued at seven dollars per acre. Terms cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, July 30th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. et Le. fa. to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for Brown County, Ohio; I will expose to sale on Saturday the 19th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, the following real estate, to wit: In lot number six (No. 6) in the Town of Fincastle Brown County, Ohio, with the improvements thereon.

To be sold as the property of Thomas Sellman, at the suit of John Ellisen and Samuel Pangburn against said Sellman. Valued at eight hundred dollars. Terms, cash in hand.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, August 4, 1840.

Job Printing.

PAMPHLETS, HAT-TIPS, SHOW BILLS, HANT BILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BLANKS, &c. &c. Executed at the office of the Standard in superior style, and on moderate terms.

Gunsmiting.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those who deal in his line, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Main Street west in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio; where he makes to order, and keeps constantly on hand,

Rifles of every description, warranted not inferior to any now made. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. SELLS.
July 31, 1840. 47-4w.

WINDOW GLASS.

A GENERAL assortment of Window glass, just received and for sale by S. HORN.